Rarely has a public officer discovered the duties of his position with such adelity and ability as John Brough the ardnous office of Governor of the third State of the Union in time of war. If merit, fitness for official position, fidelity to duty, and unflinching patriotism are qualities which entitle a man to office, Governor Brough certainly deserves re-nomination. We propose briefly to sat forth a few of the reaso's why he should be re-nominated:

First: He is one of the strongest men, in personal popularity and influence, in the State of Ohio. The magnificent way in which he led the grand campaign for the Governorship in 1853—the campaign which in reality decided the result of the ensuing Presidential election-and the magnificant msjority, as precedented in the history of this or any other State, which crowned his efforts and crushed out Copperheadism, is fresh in the memory of every citizen of the State. Part of the magnificent result of that campaign was doubtless due to the unpopularity of the opposing candidate. But every one will remember that at the outset of the struggle facts connected with the working of the things looked dark and it was only an John Brough had commenced the canvass sgo by a young man who visited the region of the State, everywhere winning votes by his clear, convincing logic and his of a pipe from which was issuing a tresarnest exquence, that triumph was assured to the Union banner. The man who organized victory for us in 1863, is certainly our most popular candidate in 1865.

Second : John Brough is an honest man. No man can breathe a word against the tair fame of his administration of public office. His more unscrupulous enemies, so far as we know, have never charged that be shared to, or winked at, peculation or extravagance in any ahaps.

Third: He is a man of extraordinary executive ability. A business man all his life, he has learned promptness, method, dispatch and energy. No man can complain that the duties of the Governor, which have been greatly increased by the war, have not been discharged properly. On the contrary, every regiment in the field, every Ohio soldier in hospital, every soldier's widow and orphan, has had cause to bless the care and forethought of our hardworking Governor.

Fourth: He is a firm and unflinching patriot. What man who heard his carnet arguments for the Union in the campaigns of 1864 and 1865 but was strengthened and confirmed by them in his resolve that the Union must be preserved. Nor has John Brough been a man of words merely. In all his official and personal relations with the government he has given it the warmest support, and his name stands side by side with Cartin and Morton in the grand galaxy of loyal governors. . Fifth: One of the strongest reasons for

re-nominating Governor Brough, in our opinion, is one that has frequently been act was one which displayed in the highest degree the unselfi-h patriotism of our Executive. The act was an unpopular one, act turned the crisis of the war in our fayor Ah organization just like the National Guard was needed for a brief term men by draft was next to impossible, and, even could it be done, was so long and tedious a process that the summer would made there in almost every quarter n have passed before men could be raised. veterans to march on with Grant, "fighting it out on this line" from the Wilderness to capital of the country from inglorious capture. The National Guard earned for

against whom we have not a word to say. Among them are several well-known and deserving officers of the army, and it is fear of their being ever again so grossly nrged in their favor that soldiers who have misunderstood, at least in the lives of the aided in putting down the rebellion should present generation.

As to the mode of dealing with these have preference over civilians. We have preference over civilians. We great questions, it cose not become a for-grant the truth of this remark eigner to advise those who know the exiin a comparison between soldiers gencies of the case so much better than he and more politicians. But the does. But as so many of my countrymen in a comparison between soldiers services of Governor Brough in putting down the rebellion have been, we are
not afraid to say, greater than those of any
officer named for the office. These gentlemen have done their duty well at the front
—so has he his equally important task at
home. His elequent pleas for the Union,
his able administration of his office, his

does. But as so many of my countrymen
are volunteering advice to you at this
crisis, perhaps I may be forgiven if I
offer mine the contrary way. Every
one is eagerly inculcating gentleness,
and only gentleness, as if you
abown any signs of a disposition to
take a savage revenge. I have always
been afraid of one thing only—that you
would be too gentle. I should be sorry to
see any life taken after the war is over his able administration of his office, his see any life taken after the war is over firm support of the Government, his watchfulness for the welfare of Ohio soldiers, and above all his calling out the National Guards have all proven of indispensable

dressed by him in a speach of eloquence and power.

Senator Sumner, who delivered the culogy on President Lincoln at the Boston Music Hall on Fast day, is the ninth orator selected from among eminent citizens to fu fil a similar duty in Boston. The sulogist of Washington was Fisher Ames; of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (who died on the same day), Daniel Webster: of James Madison, in 1836, and James Monroe in 1831, respectfully, John Quincy Adams; of John Quincy Adams himsaif Edward Everett; of Andrew Jackson. Plu y Merrick; of General Harrison, Rufus Choate : of James E Polk, Levi Woodbury; of General Taylor, Josiah Quincy, Jr. No eulogies were delivered on the death of John Tyler and Martin Van Bu-

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincionati Commercial says that on Wed. needay morning a crary German, named reeday morning a crary trerman, hamed fer relates the following: "Said a gentle-Youngblot, a tinner by profession, at man, wall known here, to me—himself a tempted to commit suicide by driving a large nail into his abdomen with a hammer. Falling in this, he drove a smaller nail into his head, which will, probably, wind up his mortal career. Youngblut, instead of sticking to the beverage which is the favorite tipple of his country, has lated been indulated in temporaries. Is the reverse applied in immoderate lately bean indulging in immoderate at Columbus on the 12th, 13th and 1sth of dwellings are easily obtained.

The next Ohio State Fair is to be held four hundred dollars. Notwithstanding these high rates, however, stores and dwellings are easily obtained.

FROM THE OIL COUNTRY.

New Welts-Engine Fuplosion-Couly

Several new wells have been struck lately, which promise to keep up the interest in oil stocks and territory. A new three hundred barrel well has been opened upon Pithole Creek, not far from the United States Rollanden well.

A well upon the Graff and Hassan tract, just in the outskirts of Oil City, is yielding about one hundred barrels per day, with promise of increase. Another well upon the same tract is also reported at one hun-

dred barrels per day.

The wells upon the Bennehoof Run, which I have previously spoken of, are yielding larger than ever. The flowing well which has been called a one hurdred and fifty barrel well, it is asserted, is now yielding nearly or quite three hundred barrels per day, while the Getty well near it, is said to be yielding over one hundred

The boiler of an engine used for pumping a well a short distance from Oil City. on Oil Creek, blew up a few days sgo, seriously injuring the engineer and demolishing the engine house and derrick.

Even at this late day there are other men, otherwise intelligent and well posted, who are unacquainted with the most simple oil walls. This was illustrated a few days for curiosity, and as he stood at the mouth mendous head of gas, he bethought himself that it would be a matter of interest to see if the gas would burn. If it would, he would be able to assure his equally w r. dant friends at home that it was actual gas, and no imitation. Acting upon the thought, he pulled out a match, ligated it, and applied it the pipe. The next seen of the nong man he was writhing in agony upon the ground, his arm and body burned al-most to a crisp, while the tank belonging to the well was in a furious flame, which raged until all the oil and woodwork was ed. The young man is probably

stissied that the gas is no humbug.

The post offices of Shaffer Farm and
Miller's Farm have been, or are about to be consolidated, and named Dennison, I auppose after the Postmaster General.
Dr. M. C. Egbert has left home for a seayork on the 10th inst, in company with Mr. H. F. Sweetser and wife of Meadville, A prosperous voyage attend them.

Beconstruction.

John Stuart Mill, the eminent English Liberal and writer on the Science of Government, has addressed the following letter to a friend in New York :

AVIGNON, May 18, 1865. DEAR SIR: I had scarcely received your tote of April 8th, so full of calm joy in the splendid propect now opening to your country, and through it to the world, when the news came that an atrocious crime had struck down the great citizen who had afforded so noble an example of the qualities belitting the first magistrate of a free people, and who, in the most trying cir stances, had gradually won not only the admiration but almost the personal af-fection of all who love freedom, or appre-ciate simplicity and uprightness. But ciate simplicity and uprightness. the loss is ours, not his. It was urged against him-his calling out the Na- impossible to have wisced him a tional Guard in the summer of 1864. The better end than the crown of martyrdom to his other honors, and to live in the memory of a great nation as there only live who have not only labored for their country but died for it. And he did live but it was necessary, and Brough did it. to see the cause triumphant and the con We have no hesiation in saying that that our celings now be if this fate had overtaken him, as it might so easily have done,

In England, horror of the crime and of service to garrison the forts and relieve sympathy with your less seem to be almost universal, even among those who have disgraced their country by wishing success to the alsveholders. I hope the by wishing manifestations which were instantaneo be received in America as some kind of Governor Brough stepped into the breach-The Ohio National Guard garrisoned of a quarrel between the two countries; Washington and released forty thousand but it is of immense importance that we should be firm friends; and this is our natural state, for, though there is a portion of the higher and middle c sases of Petersburg in that glorious campaign | the higher and middle c-asses of Great Britain who so dread and hate democracy which gave Grant his death-grip on Rich-that they cannot wisn prosperity and power mend. It did more than this—it saved the to a democratic people, I sincerely believe that this feeling is not general, even in our privileged classes. Most of the dislike and suspicion which have existed toward the thamselves a place in history, and United States were the effect of pure igno Governor Brough, for calling them out, deserves the gratitude of all loyal citizens.

Such are a few of the reasons for the remomination of G. vernor Brough. Other good men are talked of for the position, against whom we have not a word to say. will in regard to the important questions which now await them, there will be no

(except those of the assassins) or any evil inflicted in mere vengesnee; but one thing I hope will be considered also utely necessary: to break altogether the power of the slaveholding caste. Unless this is done, the raine in carrying on the war. We do not hesitate to place his record in comparison with the most brilliant of those named in opposition to him.

Hen. J. M. Ashley.

Hon. J. M. Ashley.

H

will enable the Supreme Court to set aside any State legislation tending to bring back Slavery in disguise), the cause of Freedom is safe, and the opening words of the Declaration of Independence will cease to be a reproach to the nation found-ed by its authors. I am, dear air, yours very truly,

The Grape Crop for 1865. Our attention was attracted Thursday, while approaching the city from the East, by the extensive preparations for growing the grape crop of this season. Large ad-ditions are making to the o'd vineyards, and new ones are planted in the Eastern part of this county and Wayne. Many growers are adopting the stake training system. The vives look very thrifty, and if no adverse circumstances occur, an unusually large yield may be expected. This branch of horticulture bids fair to become in time one of the most popular as well as prefitable in Western New York -- Rochester Union.

Bankers Wasted in Maryland. Bev. J. F. W. Ware, of Baltimore, In a letter to the Boston Christian Regis-

NEWSL'SPERS AT THE SOUTH, Vagrancies and value of the Pres-interesting shetch of the flurrivors of the schellion—soy, I fariffs on h nowledge.

Through the couries of a gentleman who has been for a long time connected with the press of the Southern States, and pecially that portion of it published at ints immediately south of here, we have come acquainted with many interesting facts which we will lay before our read

a short article. At Macon there are three daily papers, At macon there are an daily papers, the Telegraph published oy J. B. Dumbell, tormerly news editor of the Memphis Appeal; the Journal and Messenger, and a small paper published by the compositors employed on the late Southern Confederacy, which has been suppressed by General Wilson, for publishing an obnoxious edito-

At Atlanta there is the Intelligen At Atlanta there is the Intelligencer, published by Jared I. Whittaker, and edited by John H. Steele, and the Jeurnal, a descendant of the old Knoxville Register, Sperry's old paper, which vibrated between Atlanta and Angusta during the last two years. The Journal is published by Smith, Iconar & Co.

At Augusts there is the Chronicle and Sentinci, published by M. S. Moss—former-ly of the Bridgeport (Conn) Farmer—the Constitutionalist, published by Stockton & Co., the old proprietors, but with a change in the editorial corps. The Constitutionalist. in the clitorial corps. The Constitutionalist was suppressed by the Union troops shortly after they occupied the city, but it has been sllowed to appear again. It has both a morning and evening clition, and is the only full sheet among our Scuthern exchanges, the rest being printed on half sheat, and on some days only one side of the sheat is printed upon. There is also a new evaning paper published in Augusta called the Transcript. It was started by the editors of the Baptist Banner on the uppression of the Constitutionalist.

At Columbus, Georgia, there are the Sun and the Inquirer. The office of the lastnamed paper, and also that of the Times, was almost entirely destroyed by the de-struction of the city when our troops, un-der General Wilson, captured the place; but the Inquirer has succeeded in getting

started again.
At Montgomery, Alabama, there is the Advertiser and the Mail, which are printed on quarter sheets, both offices having been badly injured by loss of material and damage to machinery, when the town was cap-tured by Wilson. At Columbia, South Carolina, there is

the Phoenia, a small paper, published by a man named Shelby, formerly foreman on the South Carolinian. It is edited by W. The South Carolinian refugeed from Columbia on the approach of Sherman's army last springs and went to Charlotte, North Carolina, but it has returned to Chester, South Carolina. It is still pub-lished by E. G. De Fontaine, an old mem-

lished by I. G. De Fontaine, an old member of the New York press.

The Memphis Appeal is preparing to return to Memphis. It will be remembered that the Appeal first refugeed from Memphis to triemeds, Mississippi; then to Jackson, Mississippi; then to Atlants, then to Montgomery, and was ex-route to a new site when Wilson overhauled Colonel Dill, the critical prepared. the principal proprietor, with the greater part of his material at Columbia, Georgia. one illness of Dill's wife delayed him too ng, and after some little search he was nd by Colonel Minty, and conducted to General Wilson's headquarters in the Perry House. When they came in the room General Wilson was seated upon the from General Wison was seated upon the floor with his engineer and a large map pread out under them. Colonel Minty addressed the General, "Allow me to in-terrupt you a moment, sir, to introduce Colonel Dill, of the Memphis Appeal" "Jesus Christ!" cried General Wison, starting up, "have we caught the old fox at lest?" At this there was a general laugh all around, followed by some old. Bourbon, which Dill declared to be better than any he had tasted for two years. At last Dill was put under bonds for \$100,000 not to publish a paper during the war.
Colonel McC anahar, of the Appeal, was in
Atlanta on Friday last.
The Chattanooga feecet, which was being

published at Selms, was totally destroyed by Wilson's raiders. Several of the men here. Frack M Paul, the principal editor, left Selms for Jackson, Mississippi, declaring his purpose of going to Taxas.

The press in the South, as a general hing, have accepted the new era in good faith, and are willing to stand up manfully to the heavy task of restoring order and prosperous industry. With one according reprobate all idea of a guerrilla warfare or acts against individuals holding other political tenets than themselve The laying saide of all ideas that have horstofore animated them has not, indeed been a cheerful task, but they have taken practical view of the allair, and under the circumstances will give a right direc tion to the future.

The publication of the journals is now ntinued under great disadvantages, being deprived entirely of all intelligence by telegraph, of the receipt of exchanges, of mails, and of the distribution of their journels to subscribers through the usual chan-nels, all the mail routes being broken up, clusion of all private business. Another evil which weighs upon the press heavily is the absence of any currency as a medi-um of exchange with subscribers. The confederate money has gone entirely out of use and the state issues sunk with it. Bank otes do not receive great confidence, inasmuch as large portions of their securities are supposed to be involved in the public obligations of the rebellion. Gold and liver are almost unknown except in the hands of a few fortunate holders, and then only in small amounts. As an illustra-tion of this fact, nearly all the journals ad vertise to receive subscriptions in provis-ions, and one enterprising publisher au-thorizes his news boys to sell his newspapers for three eggs apiece!

Express agents on the different lines leaving the city are our authorized agents, and will receive and forward articles of produce to us, together with the names of subscribers and the length of time of sub-A new weekly paper, to be call the Home Museum, is to be published about it of Kindon. ription desired.

Dangerous Counterfeit of a Hundred Dollar Greenback. A carefully executed counterfeit of the United States legal tender \$100 greenback note has made its appearance, and is likely to disturb the circulation of the whole of that denomination of legal tenders, on ac-It is hardly recognizable except by an expert or on the closest examination. One of these counterfeits was paid out to one of our county officials a few days ago by the Bank of the Metropolis, which had received it from some unknown source, and had not eorguized it as a counterfelt ceived it as genuine, and paid it over to a well known lawyer by whom it was also taken without suspicion. This gentleman deposited it at the Mount Vernon Bank. It underwent the scrutiny there of the reiving teller, who did not receptize it as counterfeit, but credited it to the depositor. On a second glance, however, he detected its character, and threw it out. It was rewhere, upon a careful examination, it was pronounced to be good. But being taken

Titusville, in the Pennsylvania oil regieb, is a piece of 6 000 to 7,000 inhabitshis, every one of whom seems to have urgent business on hand and only about haif enough of time to do it in. Three hundred new edifices are said to be in urse of erection at this time. The most exceptions prices are demanded for the lots and buildings. For instance, one small piece of ground on a by street was offered by a sanguine speculative genius at the moderate sum or nine thousand dollars; while a two story frame, which only cost one thousand dollars to erect, was gener-usly offered at an annual rent of twenty-

to the office of the United States Sub-

ressurer it was pronounced a counterfeit

PROM THE POURTH ARRY CORPS. amp Rumors-The Veterans Golpg to

[Special Correspondence Cleveland 7 MARKEL]
CAMP HARKER TO ME, June 4.
While the denizans the Forest City are inhaling coolous draughts of balmy Oorps walf and over the water, the Fourth of welters away the twilight hour on ue old battle-ground of Nashville, in a state of blissful uncertainty as to what Providence has in store for them besides hard tack and bacon. The ramifications of the grape size ere becoming undully intricate, scarcely an hour passing without some new developments. Every man has a stock of facts on hand, selected for his own comfort to substantiate opinions founded on his wishes. This one is certain he will be mustered out at once; that one knows heshall rusticate at ease in garrison; while another has arrangements made for shipping for Texas during the presnet week.

MARCHING ORDERS RECEIVED. The present indications are about as follows: The Sixty-two troops will be mustered as soon as their rolls are completed, and go to their respective States for payment-The veteran organizations, including veterans proper and recruits assigned to them, will go to New Orleans as soon as the paymasters are through with them, probably within the present week. Positive orders from General Grant have been received to

Reasoning a priori, it is difficult to assign any reason for this movement, but Grant is not inclined to be very incid, and probably will not consult our opinions in the matter. Veterans are sporting linear costs and such other articles as the tropks may require. Any movement will be a positive relief to the troops, as commit is more to be dreaded than a campaign. ACONITE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHISKY.

Every regiment has its daily incident or joke to laugh over. Were it not for Every regiment has its daily incident or joke to laugh over. Were it not for these little shullition, camp life would be unendurable. A few days since a surgeon visited a soldier at his quarters to dress a wound, taking with him a glass containing tincture of soonits. This he handed to acother soldier, sitting by, to hold until needod. Now having been restricted in his habits of late by camp discipline, and withal having a taste for the crafur, not being a chemist he mistook the tincture for genuine Bourbon, and as soon as the surgeon's back was turned, swallowed the entire dose, smacked his lips, and re-marked complacently, "Talk of that for whichkey in the mornin'!" Judge of his surprise when he was hastily informed that unless an emetic was taken immedi-diately he would be a dead man in an hour. Temperance lecturers are at liberty to make use of the above incident.

A MAN IN HIS BED. A staff officer, returning late from town last night elightly under the influence, was nonplused to find, as he supposed, his test, and bu k already occupied; but, being naturally courteous, he concluded not to disturb the impertinent sleeper, and sought accommodations elsewhere. Nor was he less nonplussed in the morning to find that he had inspected another's tent, and that bis own had been struck the night previous by some waggish fellow, that there might be merriment for the morrow. J B H.

The late head of the rebel Confederacy says the Boston Herald of the 20th ult. by Bowdoin College; that was when he was thought to be a man. On Wednesday morning Jeff was found hanging from a tree in the college grounds, dressed in petricoats, with a dirk knife in his hand. He was taken down, and in the ev ning placed pon a stretcher, labe ed "Jeff-reon Davis, L. D." and was borne upon the by the other students in procession, each diders. Several of the men principal streets, they stopped in front of the post office, where an appropriate apeach was made, after which the body was committed to the flames.

TRANSPORTATION.

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ting a DAILY LINE bet the telegraph lines engrossed by the com-munications of the government to the ex-ogdensburgh, cape vincent, OBWEGO, and CLEVELAND, TOLEDO & DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKER AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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Deafness, Gatarrh.

DISCHARGES OF THE EARS, &c.

DR. LIGHTHILL

hinting Conspirac

quississis LATE or No. 34 St. Marks Place, New York City.

Will commence his engagement

AT PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO, At the Parmly House, from Tuesday, June 13th, until Saturday, June 17th, 1866

AT ELRYLA, LORAIN, COUNTY OHIO. At the Beebe House, from Tuesday, June 20th, until Saturday, June 24th, 1865.

AT MEDINA, MEDINA COUNTY, At the American Hotel, from Tuesday, June 27th, until Saturday, July 1st, 1865. THE SEELING.

AT CLEVELAND, Russell's Forrest City House, from Monday, July 3d, until Saturday, July

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL'S first visit to Ohio was induced by numerous applications for treatment from parties unable to visit New York for that purpose, and who can not be successfully treated except after a personal examination. His practice has been so successful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. Still he finds that it is almost as difficult for some parties desiring his service, to visit him at Ulayeland, that in compliance with the re-quest of many citizens, he has consented, before returning to Europe, to visit several central points in Northern Ohio, making Cleveland his beadquarters so that all who desire can consult him.

For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthill has paid exclusive attention to the treat-ment of deafness and extern in its vari-ous forms. He has practiced in New York, and other principal Eastern cities, where, until a few months past, he was associated with his cousin, Dr. E. B. Lighthill, and, together they have acquired a standing which has earned for the "Lighthill In-stitute" its present great reputation.

From the Rev. B. T. Welch, formerly Pastor of the Pearl Street Paptist Church, Albany, New York.

NEWTONVILLE, Nov. 10, 1865. DR LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir: Allow me to express my grateful thanks for the siril and kind attention rendered to my daughter, whose ears have been hadly affected for many years, and for some months past left arm as a badge. After parading the principal streets, they stopped in front of sad deprivation, painfully embarrassing. and to a degree known only to those who have experienced it. If, therefore, there be a remedy for this great evil, the cause of humanity obviously requires that it should be universally disseminated. I feel it my duty, therefore, and it affords me much pleasure, to give my testimony to the happy effects of your treatment and reme-dies. My daughter has suffered from deafdies. My daughter has suifared from deaf-ness since early childhood. The left ear has been badly diseased. The right ear, also, for several years, was soriously affect-ed, and the disease apparently increasing, threatening the entire loss of hearing. It was with extreme difficulty that she could participate in the conversation of her friends, and for two years has been deprived of this source of social enjoyment. Happily my attention was directed to your advertisement, and I was induced to meat, and I was induced to pla her in your care. Your treatment, under care of a kind Providence, has been suc-cessful. Her hearing, so far as I can judge, appears to be perfectly restored. Whether this restoration is permanent is a question time alone can determine, but presen results are certainly very gratifying.

I am, dear air,
Truly and gratefully yours,
B. T. Walch, D. D.

From Rev. Fred S Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y. Da Lighthill-Dear Sir: Under date of March 14, I sent you a careful statement of my case, my former treatment, my fail-ure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results.

I have been, from the winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by febrile syptoms, violent inflammation of the lining n embranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming actid and yellow and towards the close of the attack purient and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of head-ache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incepaciate me for husiness, and confine me to my bed. At times the attendent inflammation would extend to the teeth, produce toothache, or to the throat, occasioning hourseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the

eye as to confine me for weeks to a dark I had tried medicines and application of various kinds; snuffe and other estarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hot fomentation of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics and cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improve-ment, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded, it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these cir-cumstances I was led, though with some reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had ever been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time when I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of your treatment, and which satisfied me that that treatment w-s as effective as it was simple and philoapplical. A substantial escape from my old stracks of catarrh, for the almost unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe attacks of illness, which would have formerly rendered such an occurrence inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and will at it is now half to make the statement. and while it is unpleasant for me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of sim-ple justice to yourself and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the util-ity and efficacy of your treatment of caterrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for CHRONIC CATARBE, in my case a substantial cure has been ef.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL,

Prof. State Normal School. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864. Ancieproses may312-26 COMMISS'N WERCHANTS

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